

Morocco boycotts OAU meets

LOME, Feb. 26 (R). — The OAU ministerial conference was undisturbed today by Morocco's decision to boycott the OAU following allegations that, with Gabon, it was involved in last month's invasion of Benin by mercenaries. Its decision to boycott future OAU conferences until further notice was cabled to Togolese Foreign Minister Edem Kodjo, Chairman of the meeting here. Morocco denied any involvement in the Benin invasion and accused the OAU secretariat of prejudicing this week's investigation by a special OAU team. The OAU report was compiled after a six-day investigation in Cotonou.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Algerian voter turnout down

ALGIERS, Feb. 26 (R). — The Interior Ministry said tonight voters turned out in fewer numbers than expected in the election yesterday for Algeria's first parliament in 12 years. Ministry officials said 78.5 per cent of registered voters polled, according to final figures. Turnout was more than 90 per cent in two referendums and a presidential election held in the last eight months. The elections were to choose 281 members of a Popular National Assembly, the first parliament in Algeria since before President Houari Boumediene came to power in a military-led coup in June 1965. All the candidates are members of the country's only political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN).

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Greek F.M. talks with Badran, visits Aqaba with Hassan

AMMAN (JNA). — Greek Foreign Minister Dimitri Bitsios today launched into talks with Viceroy Badran before visiting Aqaba with Prince Hassan, the Viceroy. In the evening he attended a dinner in his honour. Official talks between the Greek minister and the Jordanian ruler were held in Amman and the Greek side centred on all aspects of the M.E. They reviewed the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference and ways of reaching a just peace in the region. The prime minister underlined Jordan's viewpoint as to the main elements conducive to peace in the area, namely an Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the ensuring of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the provision of the necessary safeguards for peace. Prime Minister Badran also affirmed Jordan's viewpoint at the importance of reconvening the Geneva conference at the earliest possible opportunity. He expressed Jordan's readiness to take part in Geneva as a frontline state. The PLO's participation in the conference

was essential for the success of the conference, he further asserted. Spelling out his country's viewpoint on the Middle East issue, Mr. Bitsios affirmed his country's support of Arab rights. He said his country's views are identical with those of the Arabs. Mr. Bitsios reiterated that Greece's stand on the Arab issue stems from its belief in respect for United Nations resolutions and its conviction that peace and security cannot prevail under a state of occupation. The Greek foreign minister said his country understands and appreciates Arab feelings because Greece itself has suffered occupation and the dispersion of its people. Therefore, the Greek government is of the opinion that a just peace in the M.E. is impossible without Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian people setting up an entity of its own in Palestine. The two sides lauded the close relations between Jordan

and Greece in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields. They agreed on the need for developing these relations in the interests of both countries. Later, Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, received Mr. Bitsios and his accompanying delegation in Aqaba. Prince Hassan reviewed the present political situation in the Middle East and attempts to achieve a peace settlement. He also explained Jordan's outlook on development, and the projects to be implemented to obtain a better economic future in Jordan. Prince Hassan later accompanied the guests on a tour of Aqaba, explaining the importance of the town as a seaport through which Jordan can stimulate its touristic and trade potential. In the evening Mr. Bitsios attended a dinner banquet at Al Hussein Youth City given in his honour by Mr. Badran. He was awarded the Star of Jordan First Order on behalf of King Hussein as an expression of traditional Jordanian-Greek friendship.



WALDHEIM JOKES -- U.S. President Jimmy Carter (left) laughs at a joke uttered by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim during their meeting at the White House in Washington Friday. (AP wirephoto).

Kaddoumi: Palestinian state will require superpower guarantees

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (Agencies). — Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political affairs department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said in an interview published here today that a proposed Palestine mini-state alongside Israel would require a guarantee of non-aggression from the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Kaddoumi said that the PLO had agreed to the creation of a Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip following an Israeli withdrawal. "But this requires also guarantees of non-aggression on the proposed state from the U.S.," Mr. Kaddoumi was quoted as saying. "The most important thing for the PLO is that Israel withdraw from the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Sinai and the Golan Heights," he said. "Then we will be able to think about the future".

Earlier this month, a PLO document sent to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said that a Palestinian mini-state could live at peace with Israel. But Mr. Kaddoumi said in the interview with Al Ahran that the PLO refused to recognise secure boundaries for Israel. To those who demand recognised borders for Israel, we say we refuse a recognition of secured borders," he told the newspaper. "This is a Palestinian National Council (PNC) Policy."

The organisation should take part in any resumption of the conference from the start, he said. Referring to the March 12 PNC meeting, Mr. Kaddoumi said the council would also discuss the unification of all Palestinian commando organisations. He said the number of PNC members had increased from 187 to 275.

Bitsios: We have consistently supported the Arab cause

The Greek Foreign Minister, Mr. Dimitri Bitsios, was interviewed by the Jordan Times at the Guest Palace, Jabal Amman Saturday. Following is a text of the interview:

By Lina Gross
Special to the Jordan Times

Q: During your present tour you have reaffirmed your country's support for the Arab countries. Can you clarify this support, and in what way do you see the participation of your country towards the achievement of a peaceful solution in the Middle East?
A: We are supporting the Arab cause through all international organisations and especially at the United Nations. We have consistently voted with the Arab countries. Our position is as follows: First, that no solution can be definite and lasting without the liberation of the Arab lands occupied in 1967. We also hold that the legitimate rights of the Palestinians must be recognised. Finally, we maintain that all countries in the area should live within guaranteed frontiers, and that it is up to the interested parties to decide on the nature of the guarantees. This is our position.



Mr. Dimitri Bitsios

Q: In what way has your present visit helped promote relations between Greece and Jordan and how do you evaluate these relations?
A: This, I believe, is the first visit of a Greek foreign minister to Jordan. I am very happy to have had contacts with the leaders of Jordan and to have been briefed on the latest developments of the Middle East problem. On my side, I have explained our problems and how we view their solution. My visit gave me the opportunity to review our bilateral relations which are politically excellent. We have decided to expand our economic and trade relations to the benefit of both countries. In a concluding statement, Mr. Dimitri Bitsios said: "In my visit, I conveyed to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, the deep sympathy and grief of the Greek government over the terrible accident which has befallen His Majesty the King. Our thoughts are with His Majesty at this moment of great mourning. I had the honour of being received today in Aqaba by Prince Hassan who very kindly acquainted me with the problems and aspirations of his country and of his people."

Q: The future of relations between Greece and Turkey seems to depend on the solution of the Cypriot problem. Do you foresee an improvement in relations?
A: I think you are right in saying that. Partly, our relations with Turkey depend on a just and lasting solution to the problems of Cyprus. I hope that the Turks realise that the situation which has been created in the island through the occupation of a large part of it has caused tragic conditions for thousands and thousands of Greek refugees, and this has totally upset the political life in the island. We believe that the time has come to put the situation right and we favour negotiations between the representatives of the two communities in the island.

Palestinian recounts torture, humiliation in Israeli prison

By Bernard Debusmann

SALT, Feb. 26 (R). — A Palestinian told in an interview here today of an ordeal of torture and humiliation in an Israeli prison.

"I was beaten, suspended by my wrists, given electric shocks to my genitals and, once, forced to eat my own vomit," 35-year-old Omar Abdul Ghanl Salameh told me. He is now in hospital in this Jordanian town. "They lashed the soles of my feet then forced me to walk barefoot over gravel," he went on. "My wife was once assaulted in front of me." The Red Cross arranged the transfer of Mr. Salameh from prison in Nahlus, on the occupied West Bank, last Thursday. Tel Aviv reports quoted Israeli military authorities as saying he had served three years of an 11-year sentence for sabotage and guerrilla activities when he fell ill. The reports did not specify the character of the illness. "I think the patient's condition is the result of torture," a Jordanian surgeon said here today. "I think so because I have seen similar cases" added Dr. Ahmad Hamzah, chief surgeon and director of King Hussein Hospital in this agricultural town west of Amman. He said he had diagnosed contusions and broken ribs and the patient "suffers from general weakness and is in an emaciated state."

Tel Aviv reports said Mr. Salameh had been allowed to transfer to hospital in Jordan at his own request. He denied this today. He told me he had been freed after going on hunger strike, when his case was taken up by Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer -- known for her defence of leftists. Mr. Salameh also gave his version of how he came to be in a Nabulus jail. He said that several years ago he served an 18-month jail term in Israel for having a hunting rifle and alleged membership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr. Salameh said he was arrested again last Oct. 3 crossing the Allenby Bridge over the Jordan from the West Bank, with a valid Israeli permit. Mr. Salameh said he was kept in Jerusalem's Muskobeyeh jail and later in a Hebron jail. Israeli authorities had once confronted him with his wife, with an interrogator urging both to confess membership of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. When they refused, Mr. Salameh said, his interrogator had tipped open his wife's blouse, exposing her breasts, before beating her head and that of her husband's together. He said he had been held for 58 days before a member of the Red Cross was allowed to see him.

Sarkis considers posting U.N. forces along Israeli border

BEIRUT, Feb. 26 (Agencies) — President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon has been discussing the possibility of stationing of United Nations forces along the Lebanese-Israeli border to reduce tension in the area, the Syrian daily newspaper Al Sharq said today. The newspaper said Mr. Sarkis came up with the proposal during a series of meetings yesterday with Lebanese political leaders, many of them from the south. But the paper quoted an informed source as saying that this was not the only formula being considered to solve the problem of the south. On official comment was available on the Al Sharq report. Other newspapers reported today that most of them were in favour of the idea, which was reportedly put to the higher Shi'ite Moslem council the day before. The border region was now under the control of rightwing Lebanese forces, but rightist leaders had not so far reacted to the president's proposal. However, they were expected to approve it since it would effectively halt Palestinian activity in the border area. The plan for a U.N. buffer force would require the consent of all parties in Lebanon, of the rest of the Arab World and of the United States and the Soviet Union. President Sarkis is expected to outline his suggestion at the Arab summit in Cairo next month, and several newspapers said today he might set off on a tour of western capitals for

talks on the problem of south Lebanon. Observers said the unknown element was the Palestinians, and no one could predict how they would react to the proposal. They noted that the positioning of a U.N. buffer force along the border would deprive Palestinian guerrillas of their only remaining base for operations against Israel. Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat met President Sarkis here yesterday, but the outcome of their talks was not known. The daily Al Nahar said today the Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon, Gen. Ali Al Shner, was visiting Geneva and might go to other European capitals on a trip linked with the situation in the south. The newspaper quoted informed sources as defining his trip as "a Saudi move to preserve security in south Lebanon and contain any Israeli move to the contrary." Al Nahar also quoted official sources as saying that the U.S. had given guarantees to the Lebanese authorities concerning the south but these went no further than a pledge to prevent Israel from over-running the region. Apart from brief artillery fire today, the border area near the Bint Jbail area of the front yesterday. They said the region had been quiet throughout the day.

Some have long journeys to make across roadless bus and must have already started their journeys in order to get to Kampala by Monday morning. Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the West German embassy in Kampala, which deals with U.S. affairs, had advised Americans in the capital to stay home as much as possible so as to minimise the risk of anyone overzealously interpreting President Amin's summons. Local officials have to submit to Kampala lists of all Americans in their areas as well as of their property. Radio Uganda also told all provincial governors and their assistants to report to a Kampala hotel by Sunday night, to be informed of accommodation arrangements apparently made for their overnight stay in the capital prior to the Monday meeting. The provincial officials had previously been told to attend the meeting. Reporters at Kenya's border with Uganda were told today that there had not been any great number of Ugandan refugees crossing the frontier. Border officials at the one crossing point said about 40 Ugandans had reported to Kenyan authorities in the two weeks since President Amin announced he had foiled an internationally-backed plot against his government.



WEEKEND TRIP -- Mrs. Amy Carter, daughter of the U.S. President, carries a stuffed dog in her arms as she leaves the White House Friday to accompany her parents to Camp David, Maryland, the presidential retreat. Behind her is her nurse, Ms. Mary Fitzpatrick, carrying one of the family's pets, a real-life dog. (AP wirephoto).

Tripartite Khartoum summit expected to tackle Red Sea security

KHARTOUM, Feb. 26 (R). — Syrian President Hafez Assad and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat arrive here tomorrow for talks which may extend the formal links between their two countries and between Egypt and Sudan to a tri-partite Red Sea security agreement. The mini-Arab summit with Sudan's President Jaafar Nimeiri is also expected to cover economic and political links among the three countries. Arab concern over Red Sea security has been increased by reports of military cooperation between Israel and Sudan's southern neighbour, Ethiopia. Sudanese-Ethiopian relations have been strained for some time. Each has accused the other of supporting guerrilla warfare along their common border. Arab countries are anxious to ward off any Israeli influence in the area, fearing that Ethiopian help might allow the Israelis to challenge Arab control of the Bab Al Mandab, the strategic passage at the Red Sea's southern entrance. The weekly newspaper of the Sudanese armed forces said that Israeli involvement in the Red Sea and Horn of Africa areas is being stepped up with Ethiopian assistance.

Some Arab press reports said a few months ago that Israeli planes used Ethiopian bases to fly over the Bab Al Mandab strait. Egypt and Syria agreed last December to form a unified political command to confront Israel. Semi-official Egyptian press reports have said that the summit talks here, expected to last two days, will discuss the possibility of Sudan joining the unified command. The Syrian-Egyptian agreement provides among other matters, for unification of defence strategy. Egypt and Sudan are linked by a military pact signed last July after an abortive coup against President Nimeiri. Informed sources said that President Assad and President Sadat would brief President Nimeiri on the outcome of recent talks about reconvening a Middle East peace conference. Both men have met U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud. A communique on the Khartoum talks is expected to be released in all three countries.

U.S., Uganda tension eases

NAIROBI, Feb. 26 (R). — Tension between Uganda and the United States appeared to ease today after President Idi Amin's latest statements about why he has summoned all Americans in his country to appear before him on Monday. Radio Uganda, monitored here, quoted a presidential spokesman as saying that Field Marshal Amin had never thought of taking any of the Americans hostage. "This has never crossed his mind," said the spokesman, who asserted that the U.S. had been putting words into President Amin's mouth in saying he was holding Americans hostage. The president said that those of the Americans who wanted Uganda citizenship could have it. Radio Uganda reiterated assurances that there was no cause for alarm about the Kampala meeting involving 240 Americans on Monday morning. President Amin only wanted "to thank all the Americans for the excellent work they have been doing in Uganda," the radio said. There would be dancing and perhaps special honours for some and "those who want Uganda citizenship can have it," Radio Uganda said. Washington had earlier expressed strong concern about President Amin's actions over the Americans, which followed President Carter's statement last Wednesday that "horrible mur-

ders" had apparently taken place in Uganda. Most of the Americans in Uganda are missionaries. Many chose to ignore advice from their government to leave when the U.S. embassy was closed there in 1973. Some have long journeys to make across roadless bus and must have already started their journeys in order to get to Kampala by Monday morning. Diplomatic sources in Nairobi said the West German embassy in Kampala, which deals with U.S. affairs, had advised Americans in the capital to stay home as much as possible so as to minimise the risk of anyone overzealously interpreting President Amin's summons. Local officials have to submit to Kampala lists of all Americans in their areas as well as of their property. Radio Uganda also told all provincial governors and their assistants to report to a Kampala hotel by Sunday night, to be informed of accommodation arrangements apparently made for their overnight stay in the capital prior to the Monday meeting. The provincial officials had previously been told to attend the meeting. Reporters at Kenya's border with Uganda were told today that there had not been any great number of Ugandan refugees crossing the frontier. Border officials at the one crossing point said about 40 Ugandans had reported to Kenyan authorities in the two weeks since President Amin announced he had foiled an internationally-backed plot against his government.

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How to embarrass the Third World

The continuing price squabbles within OPEC have prompted the United Arab Emirates' Oil Minister, Mr. Mansour Al Otaiba, to call for an OPEC summit to settle the matter. The fact that the call comes from the UAE -- little sister to the Saudis in oil matters -- means there are reasons to believe that a price compromise may be worked out between the price hawks and doves within the organisation. This should be done quickly.

It has been over two months now since OPEC came up with its unusual two-tier price system, with the Saudi Arabians and the UAE offering lower priced oil than the other 11 members of the organisation. The expected turmoil has come about in the oil production and sales of individual countries, but this has been offset in large part by the heavy demand for oil because of the cold weather in the United States and Europe. In fact, the market forces are such that the two-tier price structure could be maintained for many more months. International demand for oil is probably strong enough to assure this, which in turn would only encourage the OPEC states to maintain the messy two-tier price system as long as they could produce enough oil and receive enough revenues to finance their large spending programmes. Iran's surprise cut in planned defence spending is testament to the fact that sacrifices will also be made to maintain the two-tier price system, i.e. to save face. So is the Saudi Arabian move to increase production and accumulate billions of dollars of extra cash that cannot conceivably be spent, and should not rationally be accumulated.

In short, the hawks and the doves within OPEC can come up with many novel, if not always sensible, ways to live with the two-tier price system. Iran's barter deals with Western companies are another way to get around the natural demand forces of the oil marketplace, and these means to circumvent the market will be used, as we now see, to create the long-term artificiality in the oil market that is required to cover up the negative effects of the two-tier price structure.

The entire process is unpleasant, counter-productive and embarrassing. How can the OPEC states maintain a straight face in asking the West to cooperate with the Third World when the OPEC states themselves cannot even cooperate with each other? How can we in the developing states ask the West to act on the principles of economic interdependency when the vanguard of Third World economic power, OPEC, tears to shreds these same principles of interdependency? How can we ask others to compromise with us if we cannot compromise among ourselves?

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three of the Jordanian dailies took up different subjects in their Saturday editorials. While Al Ra'i discussed the United States endorsement of Yitzhak Rabin, Al Dustour commented on the tense situation in south Lebanon and its effect on the Middle East conflict, as Al Sha'b called on the Arabs to unite against the Israeli enemy.

AL RA'I, under the heading "Peace election campaign" says that declarations to Congress by Mr. Vance that the victory of Mr. Rabin by only a few votes will not hamper his ability to move in negotiations indicates that the U.S. has endorsed and implicitly supports Mr. Rabin's election campaign under the slogan "to achieve peace by making concessions".

However, the Americans are well aware, the paper adds, that the Israeli society is not yet prepared to accept such moves. The Israeli society has been nurtured and conditioned for the past 50 years to act in a radical way and is skeptical of peace overtures. This conditioning, necessary and planned by the Zionist movement to keep the cohesion of that society. An abrupt change of wind if advocated by Rabin would make him face a dead-end and bring his downfall and that of his party.

What is required now from the U.S. is that it work to change psychological trends and help the Israelis get accustomed to such peace moves. This state of mind could only be achieved if the U.S. withheld financial help and arm supplies to Israel. This the paper concludes, is the only way to make the Israelis more receptive to peace.

conflict are still loaded with negative feelings, in spite of their both having agreed to implement the Riyadh and Cairo summit resolutions on Lebanon. The paper goes on to say that the political reconciliation in Lebanon has not taken place yet.

This question, it adds, should be placed at the top of the list of priorities in the Lebanese agenda. These factors, the paper says, have enabled Israel to transform the conflict in south Lebanon into a separate case, in which Israel tries to appear as the most important party concerned and is the one which profits the most from such a state.

The situation in the south should compel the Arabs to warn the warring factions of the danger of the continuation of such a fight, which if it perseveres, shall constitute a blow for Lebanon and for the Arab nations.

Those who have agreed to implement the Riyadh and Cairo resolutions, the paper concludes, should be reminded that they will be severely judged by history and posterity if they allow deteriorating situation in the south to continue.

AL SHA'B under the heading, "The winning ticket in the peace battle" calls on the Arabs to review their positions as the existence of weak points in their strategy will weaken their stand in the peace battle.

The confrontation states have relaxed their efforts as if they were sure the peace moves would bring back their spoiled rights.

As for the Arab supporting states, it seems that they have nearly given up their supporting role for the confrontation states as if the battle for peace concerns the latter alone. The paper concludes that any serious peace preparations should be preceded by a building up of the Arabs' military strength. This factor alone is our winning ticket in the peace battle and the pressure means which can influence the course it might take.

Refugees and compensations trouble Cypriots as conciliatory talks begin

For the first time in 13 years conciliatory talks between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders have just begun. In the meantime, nearly one person out of every three in the island has become a refugee.

NICOSIA (FT) -- "That's Johnny Turk on the hill up there," said the very spruce British major in the United Nations shoulder-flashes. "He's watching us at the moment."

We were on the main road between Nicosia and Larnaca in Cyprus, where "Johnny Turk," as the British soldier calls his Turkish counterpart, is very much in evidence. The main city on the island is Nicosia, but the road between it and the airport at Larnaca is cut by the Turkish army lines. Yet the rural life is tranquil. At the small cafes, old men talk the days away over cups of coffee. The younger ones concoct schemes for making money.

"When one considers that nearly one person out of every three in this country has become a refugee within the past two years, it is quite amazing how the Greek-Cypriots have picked themselves up again," says the British major.

They make up about 80 per cent of the island's population of something like 700,000; the Turkish-Cypriots form most of the remaining 20 per cent. But the Turks, appearing a trifle dazed at their own success, currently occupy about 40 per cent of the island, including some of the best parts.

If many people in the Turkish sector of the island still appear startled by the scale and success of the Turkish military action, those in the Greek sector are correspondingly stunned -- though not so much that they cannot rapidly get back into business, manufacturing exports for the Middle East. The Greeks are also farming efficiently and looking after their tourists particularly well.

The Turkish Cypriots, who appear on the whole to have been the poor relations, are determined to make a go of whatever share they eventually retain of the island. They expand on development projects, and have started some; they have encouraged migrant farm-workers to come over from Turkey to help run the farms they have taken over (giving rise in the Greek sector to almost certainly exaggerated reports of "hordes of barbarians" being brought in); and they have built new roads to replace links broken by the arbitrary military line held since the cease-fire.

In the main, however, the activities of the Turks in the sector of Cyprus which they hold could be described as a caretaking operation, rather than a developmental one. The authorities are particularly concerned to keep a grip on "Johnny Turk" himself, who has been known to get very rough. Discipline is rigid, punishment for misbehaviour severe, and smartly-turned out military policemen are everywhere.

The Turkish authorities do not want looting -- although there has certainly been some -- and they do not want destruction of property. The important port town of Famagusta, which formerly had some 100,000 inhabitants, is at present a well-pollished ghost town. Externally it is protected by the Turkish army and occupied internally by Swedish units of the United Nations peacekeeping force.

The Greeks left it in such a hurry as the Turkish army arrived, that meals were left cooking on the stoves. Games of cards lay unfinished on the tables in the corner cafes. Now, an occasional rat scuttles through the deserted streets. The caretaking nature of the Turkish operation in its current phase is evident from the way former Greek-Cypriot farms are allocated to Turkish Cypriots. They are given out on two-year leases -- which is obviously very unsatisfactory from a farmer's point of view, since he cannot plan for any longer-term development or even serious maintenance work for much more than one season ahead.

But Turkish spokesmen are quite frank about the reason for this policy. "We may well have taken a little bit more than we should have," they say. Clearly, in the negotiations now under way, they are thinking up giving back some of the seized territory. Therefore they want to keep their own negotiating position as flexible as possible and not encourage their own population to settle in permanently on properties which may before long be handed back to the Greek-Cypriots.

The Turks complain that they were kept under by the Greek-Cypriots, particularly in recent years -- virtually confined to their villages, not allowed to go fishing in case they made contact by sea with mainland Turkey, and hampered in their efforts to get the necessary permits and licences to build up commerce.

The Greeks on the other hand allege that the Turks have less aptitude for business anyway, for cultural and historic reasons. They allege that when the Ottoman empire ruled Cyprus, the Turkish minority had several hundred years to build up privileged positions for itself -- had it known how to go about it.

But today the Turkish section of Nicosia is running well, the banks are busy, there are plenty of goods in the shops. The Turks admit that prices are somewhat higher than in the Greek sector and the selection less abundant. But "we are learning fast," they claim.

From the Greeks' point of view, the Turks are occupying their property by force. "Rauf Denktaş (the Turkish leader in Cyprus) has the distinction of being the only head of state who drives about in a stolen motor-car," asserts a dispossessed Greek-Cypriot now living in the Greek section of Nicosia. He says the car was consigned to a Greek in Famagusta, but taken over by Denktaş, brand-new and without payment. Such bitter comments are frequent.

"So what do you do with a new Mercedes if it gets left behind during a war?" says a Turkish spokesman with equal bluntness. "Throw it away?"

Yachts and other boats abandoned by fleeing Greeks in Kyrenia and other ports were seized by the Turkish military authorities and sold. The Turks say they have kept records of each case, and are holding the money in trust. "It is a lot better than simply leaving the boats to be stolen or wrecked," they say. "We will consider compensating the original owners after negotiations are completed."

Potential customers in Britain have taken the view that crops of citrus fruit and potatoes offered for sale from the Turkish-held northern section of the island were also stolen goods and should not be bought (the Germans and Belgians disagreed, and bought them). "What do you do with an orange tree?" demands the Turkish spokesman again. "Leave the fruit to rot? It would be stupid, and besides, it's bad for the trees."

For a great many individuals, the results of the upheavals are very hard. Costas Evangelides spent more than 30 years building up his Four Pines restaurant outside Kyrenia. He lost it in 30 minutes when the Turkish army arrived and he fled. He also lost both his aged parents -- simply listed as "missing persons" at the small village where they had retired.

Many other old people who would normally expect to go on living with their younger relatives in the close-knit Cypriot family system now find themselves displaced as the younger people struggle to pick themselves up again, often in makeshift accommodation much smaller than they had before. Old-aged homes were unknown and unnecessary in Cyprus before, now they are being built.

Amid the tragedies, it is pleasant to be able to report that English people who had enjoyed the company of Costas when he still ran his restaurant and they were in Cyprus on holiday got in touch with him as soon as they heard of the fighting in Kyrenia. Twice they managed to send him and his family substantial sums of money through the International Red Cross.

The United Nations forces daily escort farmers into the no-man's-land between the Greek and Turkish lines and guide them through mine-fields so that they can go on using the scarce and precious arable land for their flocks and crops. In the last few weeks, they have been taking taxis to Greek farmers in the north who need them for the olive oil which they are now making. A few days ago the U.N. delivered 140,000 day-old chicks.

But the scars will take a long time to heal. Mrs. G. Demetriades in Nicosia asks very careful questions about the condition of the 190-room three-star Dome Hotel on the Kyrenia seafront, now being run on behalf of a Turkish religious foundation (and very well looked after). Finally she sighs and says, "My parents took 65 years to build up that hotel. They used the little house given to my mother for her dowry to start the first hotel in Kyrenia, and they put back every penny they ever earned. But my father died a refugee."

IN PERSPECTIVE By Jenab Tutunji

Essau revisited

It is rumoured that Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is turning visitors away from his door. The excuse being offered to dignitaries to assuage their offended dignity on being thus treated is that Mr. Rabin is deeply engrossed in biblical exegesis.

In fact, Mr. Rabin has closeted himself in his office following his victory at the Labour Party Convention to map out his strategy of territorial concessions on all three fronts. Well-informed observers say that the Israeli prime minister intends to run on a peace platform -- a poor choice, granted, but then what option does he have -- he can hardly run on the basis of his economic achievements.

To do him justice, Mr. Rabin is indeed doing research for peace. His quest has finally led him to the Bible (strictly Old Testament) -- and what could be more fitting -- where he hopes to find inspiration for a way out of the present impasse.

His closest confidants have let it be known that Mr. Rabin has turned to the story of Essau, who sold his birthright to his brother Jacob for a mess of pottage; for that story offers the closest parallel to the prime minister's current strategy.

It was after reading Friday's London Times editorial that Mr. Rabin hit upon this devilish scheme. The editorial, in quite succinct terms, brought Mr. Rabin face to face with an inescapable fact, for it pointed out that the Labour Party, even when speaking of territorial concessions on all fronts, was certainly not thinking of the kind of concessions which an American leader could hope to sell to the Arabs even in their present frame of mind.

There it was, in black and white, and Mr.

Rabin had to admit to himself that there was no way of getting around it.

And here was Mr. Rabin, counting on President Carter's support to see him through the coming general elections.

So Mr. Rabin closeted himself in his study and thought: "What can I do?"

Israel had been forced into a corner. The Arabs were going around saying they wanted peace, and what could Israel do but echo the sentiment. After all, one cannot appear to be against peace. So instead, Israel has been putting forward all sorts of demands: Israel wants full peace, Israel wants the Palestine Liberation Organisation to change its charter, it wants an end to the Arab boycott, Israel wants this and it wants that.

The Arabs, not to be barred from their purpose, have proceeded with unwavering single-minded zeal to meet as many of these demands as seemed feasible. It is rumoured that the PLO is considering reviewing its charter, there are strong indications that the organisation is willing to accept a limited Palestinian state and is prepared to conclude a non-belligerency pact with the Arab League has recently but quite unobtrusively somewhat softened the terms of the Arab boycott on Israel as concerns dealing with American firms and so on.

Now far from delighting Israel, this has placed it in a quandary. The question is, what is Israel ready to offer the Arabs in return for forging ahead on the road to peace.

The answer is, of course, very little. In fact to be blunt, hardly anything at all.

It was then that inspiration struck Mr. Rabin. Reaching for the Old Testament he said to himself "If Jacob can do it, so can I."

Security aid pegged for Middle East

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP). -- Appearances to the contrary, the Carter administration does not plan to boost foreign aid substantially beyond that proposed by Gerald Ford in his Lame-Duck Budget for fiscal 1978.

Contributions to international institutions in particular despite the appearances, will be little changed.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance yesterday asked Congress to approve foreign aid totaling 7,271 million dollars -- an increase of almost 1,000 million dollars over aid scheduled by former President Ford.

But the sole real increase in President Jimmy Carter's budget, compared with that of his predecessor, was for so-called security aid, destined mainly to countries in the Middle East.

Credits sought for aid rose to 1,857 million dollars from 1,459 million -- an increase of 428 million dollars, of which 285 million was scheduled to go to Israel.

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Aid, Mr. Vance stressed the importance of assisting the Middle Eastern nations to surmount

their economic difficulties. But, observers noted, part of the scheduled increase was tied to the U.S. ban on the sale by Israel of American-equipped fighters to Ecuador.

The United States, said the observers, was obligated to boost aid to the Jewish state to offset the loss resulting from veto of the Ecuador contract.

Once it increased aid to riel, the observers noted, Washington saw fit to boost aid a proportional amount to other countries in the region out of a desire to maintain a balance.

The Carter administration request for more credit was for aid to international institutions. Mr. Carter's budget earmarked 2,616 million dollars for such assistance, an increase of 631 million over that posed by Mr. Ford.

But the sharp rise was result of a book-keeping angle, and not a decision by new administration to lift aid organizations such as the World Bank or Regional Development Banks.

The supplementary credit being sought by Mr. Carter truly reflected the proposed U.S. contribution to security increases in capital of World Bank and the International American Development Bank.

The credits, however, do not represent any real spending by the U.S. except in highly improbable case that of the banks was to repay loan, forcing it to dip into capital to avoid defaulting.

That has never happened the past and there is no reason to expect any such difficulty in the future, most analysts reed.



Vance: Assisting M.E. states surmount economic problems?

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6 :	9:20 Wrestling
6:00 Quran	10:15 Arabic play
6:05 Cartoons	Channel 6 :
6:30 Six million dollar man	7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic	7:45 Varieties
Channel 3 :	8:30 The muppets
7:30 Development programme	9:10 Best sellers
8:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
	10:15 Rockford files

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning melodies	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 News	16:00 Old favourites
7:40 News reports	16:30 Easy listening
8:00 Sign off	17:00 Arab scientists
12:00 Pop session	17:30 Pop session
12:30 Catch the words	18:00 News summary
13:05 Pop session	18:05 Listener's choice
14:00 News	19:00 News
14:10 Radio magazine	19:10 News reports
14:30 Sign it again	19:30 Sign off

EMERGENCIES

Doctors :	Omar (42737)
Amman :	Bashier (39117)
Ali Hawamdeh (23942)	Irbid :
Faek Kaddoumi (55875)	Razi
Irbid :	Zarqa :
Ibrahim Rabadi	Shifa
Kassem Khaza'leb	Salah
Zarqa :	Taxis :
Mahmoud Jamal	Khayam (41541)
Pharmacies :	Firas (23427)
Amman :	Mahd (22038)
Jabal Nasr (56728)	Asfour (23230)
Fawzi (25024)	

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals :	18:20 Athens, Larnaca
7:55 Cairo (EA)	19:40 Beirut (MEA)
8:40 Dubai, Abu Dhabi	Departures :
10:30 Beirut	8:00 Beirut
11:15 Deir Al Zar, Damascus (SAA)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:25 Rawalpindi (BA)	8:45 Cairo (EA)
14:10 Agaba (SAA)	10:00 Larnaca, Athens
14:50 Riyadh (SOI)	10:30 Cairo
16:20 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)	12:00 Agaba (SAA)
17:00 Chate	12:25 London (BA)
17:10 London	14:45 Damascus (SAA)
17:15 Paris, Rome	16:15 Riyadh (SDI)
17:30 Copenhagen, Frankfurt	17:10 Larnaca (GA)
17:55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	18:00 Baghdad, Dhahran
	18:00 Bahrain, Bangkok
	20:00 Kuwait
	20:30 Tehran
	21:00 Jeddah

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:45 Sandi Jones Requests
05:00 News; Press Review	14:30 Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise
05:15 New Ideas	15:00 Radio Newswheel
05:25 Book Choice	15:15 Symphony
05:30 The King's Singers	16:00 News; Commentary
05:45 Letter from America	16:15 Our own correspondent
06:00 News; Press Review	16:40 The Week in Wales
06:30 Sarah Ward Requests	16:45 Lucky Jim
07:00 News	17:00 News
07:15 Our own correspondent	17:09 Twenty-five years a Queen
07:30 The King's Singers	17:40 Book Choice
07:45 As I See It	17:45 Sportscall
08:00 News; Reflections	18:00 News
08:15 World Radio Club	18:15 Radio Newswheel
08:30 The Pleasure's Yours	18:30 My Kind of Music
09:00 News; Press Review	19:00 Radio Theatre
09:15 From the Weeklies	20:00 News; Commentary
09:30 New Ideas	20:15 Letterbox
09:45 Sports Review	20:30 Sunday Half-Hour
10:15 One Piano, Four Hands	21:00 Theatre Call
10:30 Sunday Service	21:15 Europa
11:00 News	21:30 Jazz Club
11:15 Our own correspondent	22:00 News
11:30 Theatre of the Air	22:09 Our own correspondent
12:30 Trio	22:25 Letter from London
13:00 News; Commentary	22:45 Sportscall
13:15 Letter from America	23:00 World News; Commentary
13:30 World Service Short Story	

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	03:00 The Breakfast Show: News	18:30 Show Music USA
	to on the hour and 28 min.	19:00 News and Topical Reports
	06:30 after each hour.	19:15 New Horizons
	17:00 News and New Products USA	19:30 Studio One
	17:15 Critics Choice	20:00 Special English, News, Words and their Stories
	17:30 Issues in the News	20:15 The Concert Hall
	18:00 Special English, News, Words and their Stories, Feature: People in America, News Summary.	21:00 News and New Products USA
		21:15 Critics Choice
		21:30 Issues in the News

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Ambulance (government)	Tel. 78111
Civil defence rescue	24391-4
Fire headquarters	22090
First aid, fire, police	19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36391-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	38141
Najdah, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37069
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44293
Amman Municipal Library	36111

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

Mohammad Al Zu'bi: The man behind the Silver Jubilee design

By Irene Ramadan

Emblems, thematic signs and postage stamps are his forte... Mohammad Al Zu'bi uses this style to express -- more or less schematically -- modern life and its various sides. This means that he devotes himself in his very structured and precise drawings -- to various achievements in Jordan. His latest creation is the emblem chosen for King Hussein's Silver Jubilee.

How did he conceive this emblem? "As in a symbol, each line and outline must be very eloquent, plus the fact that you have to say a lot in a few strokes. I drew the emblem in that special way. Choosing the falcon as the basic element, I shuffled it to suit the occasion: Its wide wings surround the portrait of King Hussein, which is the centre of interest. The falcon's head is the Hashemite Royal Crown. I have integrated to the emblem 25 suns and symbols for peace and construction: Two olive branches, bricks and a wheel for industry.

Mohammad Al Zu'bi is 29, but he has only been artistically active for five years. It is during these years he has done a lot. A graduate in electronics, he is actually working in the Ministry of Education as supervisor for audio-visual equipment. After studying at chemical colleges in Ramtha and Irbid, he became a stamp designer. Fourteen sets of his stamps have been selected for issue.

Mohammad Al Zu'bi has



Mohammad Al Zu'bi stands by his winning design for King Hussein's Silver Jubilee.

been drawing since his childhood. His output is considerable: To his credit are 40 book covers for the Ministry of Education and many illustrations for textbooks ordered by the American University of Beirut (AUB). One AUB official has said about his work: "A Zu'bi has drawn over 400 coloured illustrations for biology, physics and chemistry books. The books are now used in schools in Saudi Arabia. Moreover, Mohammad Al Zu'bi has shown creativity and neatness in his work. I have selected him to do this work from among a large number of artists. He is an honest person and he is extremely pleasant to work with."

This Jordanian artist also does pastel and oil paintings. Having a passion for natural beauty, Mohammad Al Zu'bi has painted several landscapes, which are presently being exhibited in Munich.

JORDAN'S EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA JUMP 121%

AMMAN (JNA). — Figures released by the Department of Statistics show that Jordan's exports to Saudi Arabia in October 1976 totalled JD 692,000, a 121 per cent increase over the previous October's figure of JD 313,000.

Jordan's imports from Saudi Arabia reached JD 516,000, a 72 per cent increase over the October 1975 figure of JD 297,000.

Jordan's exports to Saudi Arabia included fruit, vegetables, ready-made clothes, drugs and cigarettes, while its main import was crude oil.

Food project discussed with FAO official

AMMAN (JNA). — The activities of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's World Food Programme in Jordan were reviewed at a meeting held here at the National Planning Council Saturday morning.

The meeting was attended by World Food Programme Executive Director Mr. Robinson, here on a short visit, and a number of Jordanian officials.

A project proposed by Jordan on the development of the highlands, planting of fruit trees and soil preservation came under discussion.

The project will cover an area of 200,000 dunums and will be implemented over five years.

The Jordanian side to the talks included Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a, National Planning Council Director General Dr. Hanna Odeh and other officials.

Later, at 0900, Mr. Robinson was received by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, with whom he discussed possible fields of cooperation between the programme and Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Jum'a.

Mosaics uncovered at Byzantine church

AMMAN (JNA). — Excavations carried out at the village of Mo'in have revealed a wall, mosaic floor, pillars, crowns and ornamented bases showing that the place was a 5th century Byzantine church.

Pieces of pottery that belong to the Umayyad and Ayyoubi eras were also found.

Director General of Antiquities Yo'coub Oweiss described the mosaic floor as a coloured representation of a peacock with a bundle of grapes in its beak.

He added that excavation is being carried out by a group of Department of Antiquities experts at the site 11 kms southeast of Madaba.

Potash company greets JD35m capital increase

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director General of the Arab Potash Company, Ali Al Khasawneh, Saturday welcomed a decision by the Board of Administration of the Arab Mining Company (AMC) to make a 40 per cent contribution to the potash company's capital of JD 40 million.

Mr. Khasawneh pointed out that this 40 per cent share would enable his company to implement the Dead Sea potash project according to plan.

The AMC's Board of Administration had raised the potash company's capital to JD 40 million, instead of the former JD 4.5 million, so that the company is able to boost its potash output to an annual one million tonnes.

Meanwhile, the AMC's General Assembly, meeting here Saturday, approved the administrative board's report on the company's work in 1976. The general assembly voted to enter into negotiation with the Omani authorities to define the company's share in a copper project there.

WATER DUE TO FLOW INTO TALAL DAM NEXT MONTH

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordan Valley Commission has announced that water will start flowing into King Talal Dam at the beginning of March.

King Talal Dam, 45 kms. to the northeast of Amman, is a rockfill dam of 56 million cubic metres storage capacity. Its construction was started in 1972 and is expected to be completed in 1977.

The project, costing JD 11.5 million, will provide water for the regular irrigation of 60,000 dunums of land in the Ghor, and further will cover part of Amman's water requirements. It will generate, in the future, 5,000 kilowatts of electric power.

The dam will form a lake of six kms. in length and 0.5 km. in width. This lake will be used for tourist purposes and fish farming.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	568.0	575.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	138.1	139.5
French franc	66.8	67.1
Swiss franc	130.9	131.0
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.7	37.9
Saudi riyal	94.5	94.8
Lebanese pound	111.7	113.0
Syrian pound	82.1	82.3
Iraqi dinar	942.0	948.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1,152.0	1,160.0
Egyptian pound	485.0	475.0
Libyan dinar	800.0	815.0
UAE dirham	85.0	86.3

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Aqaba port fire causes little damage to goods

AMMAN (JNA). — Little damage was caused in the fire that broke out at Aqaba Port Thursday, according to an official communique released Friday.

Several materials were destroyed by the fire: 600 gallons of paint thinner; 25 tonnes of rice; and 120 bales of wrapping paper.

Mr. Abu Nawwar added that loading, unloading and delivery of goods continued as usual during the incident. There were no casualties. Buildings and equipment were not affected by the fire.

He also said that specialist teams are conducting an investigation into the cause of the fire, and will submit their report as soon as possible.

The fire is considered as a

minor one. Thursday was one of the busiest days, when 7,000 tonnes of goods were unloaded and another 7,000 delivered to their owners.

Minister leaves for non-aligned news meet

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh Saturday left here for Tunis at the head of a delegation to attend the three-day initial meeting of the Council for Media Coordination among non-aligned states to begin on Feb. 25.

The council will discuss a number of subjects, including media coordination among the 15 member-nations concerning cultural and news programmes, besides working out a statute for the council.

Meanwhile in Abu Dhabi, a round-table regional conference on media and press in the West Asian countries began its meeting.

The conference, which will last three days, aims at supplying newspapers and news agencies in the region with basic information about the UN's political and economic programmes in order to promote the world organisation's relations with the media in the region.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker received in his office Saturday morning Gen. Samuel F. Robinson, here as part of a visiting U.S. military delegation. The meeting was attended by the U.S. military attache in Amman.

* AMMAN. — Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhoumi received in his office Saturday the Egyptian Ambassador in Amman, Ahmad Izzat Abdul Latif.

* AMMAN. — The Cabinet has approved the death penalty by hanging passed by a special military court on two escaped convicts, Dakhl Mahmoud Habbas Nazzal and Mohammad Ali Mohammad Hamdan, both from Beit Hanina near Jerusalem. They were convicted of selling property to the Israeli enemy. The sentence also ordered confiscation of their movable and immovable property and considered the sale as null and void.

* AMMAN. — The Joint Jordanian-Syrian Committee for Overland Transport began a meeting here Saturday to draw up a unified traffic and transport law for the two countries.

* AMMAN. — The Jordanian Union of Chambers of Commerce has decided to take part in meetings of chambers of commerce and industry from Islamic countries to be held in Istanbul in April. The meetings will discuss trade and industrial cooperation among the Islamic countries. The President of Jordan's union, Haj Mohammad Ali Bdeir, will represent the union.

* DAMASCUS. — A Jordanian-Syrian aviation delegation headed by Alla Chairman Ali Ghandour and Syrian Airlines Director General Muneer Jeirudi Saturday afternoon left here for New York to complete negotiations on long-distance flights linking Amman and Damascus with New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF BIRTH

Dr. Hussein Zaki Said is pleased to announce the birth of a baby boy named ALA'A. The mother and newborn are in good health.

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What's Going On

The Goethe Institute presents an exhibition of Batik Prints, with works by Michele Mills, Jinny Barnes and Mary Dahl. The exhibition, which opens on Monday, Feb. 28, at 5:00 p.m., continues until Wednesday, March 2, from 10:00 a.m. - 10 p.m., and from 4:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

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Finland learns hard way as economic slump follows boom

HELSINKI, (CSM). — Finland's a victim of panic. During the world oil crisis of 1974, the Bank of Finland badly misjudged the impact of the dramatically higher petroleum prices on this northern nation of 4.7 million people.

Fearing a recession, the central bank followed an easy money policy. In the first part of 1975, domestic credit expanded at an enormous 25 per cent rate. Finnish firms were allowed to borrow heavily abroad, further stimulating an investment boom. Fiscal policy remained "accommodative".

The result was that Finland's inflation rate, already bad, worsened. Consumer prices rose 10.7 per cent in 1973, 16.9 per cent in 1974 and 17.9 per cent in 1975. Finland was rapidly pricing itself out of international markets.

This stimulative policy at first saved Finland from the world recession. The nation prospered in 1973, 1974, and much of 1975 while most other industrial nations suffered a severe slump.

But eventually, as seems to be a law of economics, the boom was followed by a bust. The Bank of Finland in early 1975 moved to stem inflation by tightening monetary policy. The result was a recession. Unemployment rose to around 3.7 per cent on average last year, high for Finland. The jobless rate is now above 4 per cent and could go higher still.

In fact, despite the worsening employment situation, the Finnish economy is under better control now than it has been for two or three years.

Inflation dropped to 12 per cent last year. The rate of credit expansion has been brought to 9 per cent at the end of 1976. The balance of payments deficit has been halved from about \$2 billion to \$1 billion.

Dr. Raimo Ilaskivi, Managing Director of the Finnish Bankers' Association, commented: "It is a general understanding that the times of excessive consumption and getting into debt are gone."

In a year or two, it is possible that Finland could resume its high rate of economic growth, one of the highest.

To economists, Finland's situation is a familiar and somewhat puzzling story. Why, they ask, do economic managers not realize that too fast, inflationary growth results eventually in a recession? Why have so many nations not learned the economic lesson that an excess (boom) results in the other excess (bust)?

In the case of Finland, a high economic official offered several extenuating circumstances. One is that Finland is a highly "open" economy. It depends heavily on foreign trade. A high proportion of its trade — much higher than most nations — is free of any tariffs. This and the nation's relatively small size, make it highly subject to world trends, though with a lag.

In 1974, Norway and Sweden also managed to keep their economies growing rapidly. Sweden, a major trading partner, took 50 per cent more Finnish goods that year.

Central banking officials reckoned that Finland would need to step up production to pay for its higher-priced imports of oil. Finland gets some two-thirds of its petroleum from the Soviet Union under a bilateral agreement.

When the Soviets followed the OPEC nations in quadrupling the price of crude, the Finns simply shipped them more ships, machines, and other goods to offset the new price. But the authorities miscalculated the need to continue the investment boom to provide these exports.

Another factor in Finland's inflationary boom was the sharp rise in world prices of paper and other wood products in 1974. These constitute about 50 per cent of the nation's exports.

With the higher petroleum prices Finnish economic managers had counted on a decline in terms of trade — that is, they expected to have to pay more for imports and get less for exports.

But no such decline materialized. Rather, both export and import prices rose 40 per cent in one year. Thus the deflationary impact of lowered trade terms failed to appear.

Hindsight shows clearly that the Bank of Finland should have followed a tighter monetary policy much earlier. It had counted on the worst possible economic circumstances for Finland, but got much better. Easy money permitted the inflationary boom.

Now the big question in Finland is whether the Finmark needs to be devalued to make exports competitive.



Nuclear plant in Finland -- economists cope with investment boom-turned-bust.

Brazil nuclear power deal precipitates U.S.-German rift

BDNN, West Germany (CSM). — West Germany and the United States face one of the most serious clashes of their long postwar friendship over the question of safeguarding nuclear technology.

The struggle is over a \$5 billion deal West Germany made in 1975 to sell Brazil eight nuclear power plants and to provide the technology and equipment for the complete uranium fuel cycle. The latter includes plants to enrich uranium and to reprocess spent fuel from nuclear reactors. These fuel plants are controversial because they involve technology that is necessary to make nuclear weapons.

The Ford administration had accepted the deal, although reluctantly.

But eventually, as seems to be a problem between Germany and the U.S. "It is a worldwide problem," he said.

Brazil so far shows no sign of yielding on its desire to have its own reprocessing plant. The country is rich in uranium but has little or no coal or oil and is jumping directly from hydroelectric power to nuclear. West Germany has no uranium and will obtain some of its purchased uranium from Brazil under the deal.

West Germany is sending State Secretary Peter Hermes from its Foreign Ministry and another state secretary from its Ministry for Science and Technology to discuss the question in depth with the new U.S. administration.

In May the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency is expected to release a study essentially favouring the U.S. position on economic, environmental, and safeguard grounds.

An agency source told this correspondent that the current controversy over the Brazilian deal "is a bit theoretical now" because it would probably be 10 years before Germany built a reprocessing plant for Brazil, if it built one at all. "The interested parties are just starting to wrestle with this problem of reprocessing," he said.

However, an agency spokesman said that, while the West German-Brazilian agreement has the most advanced concepts of safeguards built into it, it "offers only 10 years of peace, because after that Brazil can use the technology without safeguards."

Brazil, along with many other countries, has refused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty -- the basis of most of this agency's safeguard activities -- on grounds that it discriminates. The spokesman calls this the "banner of independence." This means these nations -- including India, Argentina, Israel, South Africa, Egypt, Algeria and Cuba -- maintain the right to make nuclear weapons.

West Germany contends that this stand cannot be the basis for refusing to sell these countries technology and equipment for peaceful nuclear uses.

France has made a contract with Pakistan similar to the West German deal with Brazil. The nuclear power industry is in fact growing rapidly around the world. Some 19 nations already have 170 nuclear power reactors, and additional 9 have them under construction, and 16 more have plans to build them.

West Germany appears to have stepped into the Brazilian contract knowing that the reprocessing plant argument would have to be thrashed out. One German argument is that if nations like Brazil are denied what they feel they need in terms of a nuclear power industry, they will build the "bomb" out of spite. And many countries, including Brazil, have the capacity to do this without the technology they are buying for their power industry. They already have it in their own research programmes in atomic energy.

Interviews with government officials here in Bonn indicate West Germany does not intend to back down on its side of the agreement.

During Vice-President Mondale's visit here, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said his country had always fulfilled its agreements "and always will."

A government spokesman told this correspondent: "We don't think Mr. Carter's motives are just to further the commercial interests of U.S. firms. He clearly cares about nuclear nonproliferation. We are willing to talk about multilateral control over fuel cycle centres. But Brazil must agree, too, as well as other countries. We question whether the Brazilian deal is the right entry point for this discussion."

Mr. Schmidt indicated Feb. 1 that he regretted there ap-

Lab cheating casts doubt on "scientific" results

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Einstein called nature subtle but never malicious. If only you could say the same for the scientists who study her.

A survey conducted by New Scientist magazine adds to a growing body of evidence that cheating is undermining the integrity of research. Some 200 respondents report 184 cases of intentionally biased research in 75 different research areas. Most of the reports are based on firsthand knowledge of fabricating, altering, or misrepresenting data.

Coming a few weeks after the Sunday Times (London) disclosed that a giant among psychologists, the late Sir Cyril Burt, probably doctored his results on IQ inheritance, the New Scientist findings emphasize that massaging the data had gone beyond the stage of being an excusable peccadillo.

Sir Cyril's work has been a pillar of the theory that IQ ability is largely inherited. Among other things, it inspired the British practice of "tracking" students toward or away from higher education on the basis of pre-teen tests.

As Ian St. James-Roberts of

the University of London, who analyzed the New Scientist survey, notes, "The Burt case shows... that dubious science may be inflicted on society."

That case, plus the survey results, form, in his opinion, "a sufficient argument to develop more stringent controls" against scientific cheating.

He suggests more insistence on having multiple experimenters on a project in the hope that colleagues will keep an eye on each other. He also urges that authors' research papers be required to keep their data open and available.

Such things might help; but they won't get at the root of the problem, namely the fact that career demands on scientists today set up pressures in favour of cheating.

The rewards are there -- prestige, promotion, money -- for those who publish "results". St. James-Roberts sees signs in his survey data that, while some get caught, most cheaters reap these dividends.

Such pressures encourage other kinds of dishonesty besides data faking.

Leigh Van Valen, professor of biology at the University of Chicago, commenting on science in the United States, observes that "the norm in our science remains dishonesty, because it is made necessary for the survival of creative research."

The grant system only funds work clearly defined in advance, he explained, so that truly exploratory research doesn't win grants. This forces scientists either to lie about their work plans or to "liberate" funds given for another purpose.

The organization of science badly needs repair. But let's not put all the blame on the system.

Amital Tzioni of Columbia University has rightly noted that "whatever is wrong with the system... ultimate responsibility for unethical conduct nonetheless must rest with the acting individual."

That's where reform has to start. It's past time for individual scientists to face up to this responsibility.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Ettenson

THE POSSESSIVE CASE

By Jordan S. Lasher

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Strike-breaker | 48 Dill, old style | 85 Quitclaims | 128 Switch positions |
| 5 From Cardiff | 49 Table scrap | 87 Impassive | 130 Composer's late-night light |
| 10 Compensated | 50 Wisc. college city | 91 Nourish oneself | |
| 14 Wyath and Chagall | 51 Record players | 92 Sub's gear | 133 Diamond — grease |
| 21 Nastase | 53 Bowdlerizes | 94 Room or grease | 134 Labor letters |
| 22 Maine U. site | 55 Afr. fox | 96 Voicedness | 136 Peddle |
| 23 Unified | 57 Zero in on | 97 Fit to — | 137 Leonine sounds |
| 24 Fish sauce | 59 Acts the obedient dog | 99 Clutch | 138 Golden rule word |
| 25 Items for Richard's windows | 61 Encircle | 102 After ars | 140 Major blood carrier |
| 28 Dutch scholar | 62 Items on Alan Jay's range | 103 Jolly | 142 Brainstorm |
| 29 Good loser | 66 Garm, for short | 105 Writer | 145 Opening |
| 30 Fairy-tale heavy | 69 Future reaper | 111 Explorer | 146 Visitor |
| 31 Name | 72 Regatta item | 113 Demise | 148 Playthings for Pyramus' love |
| 33 Aide: abbr. | 73 More likely item | 114 Eye layers | 153 Arranged in succession |
| 34 Was a straphanger | 75 Malville opus | 115 Cupid | 154 Bovary |
| 35 Unified | 76 — generis | 119 Burst open, as a capsule | 155 Blot |
| 38 Native: slur | 77 — up (became silent) | 122 Minute groove | 156 Waiter's aid |
| 40 Studs' social groups | 79 Squeezed | 124 Response to "Who's there?" | 157 Ancient ascetics |
| 46 Colloid form | 82 April 15 items | 126 Stowe girl | 158 Peruse |
| | 84 Sol | 127 Novelist Hunter | 159 Pang |
| | | | 160 Boom planes |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Kinsman | 13 Arnaz Sr. and Jr. | 32 Yank | 52 Rested |
| 2 Bunches | 14 Studio | 33 Portico | 54 Power: Lat. Superior, as figs |
| 3 Kennedy and Dulles | 15 Once in a blue moon | 36 Toot or as figs | 56 Despots |
| 4 Caused oneself to go | 16 — la la | 37 Postpone | 60 Sp. girls: abbr. |
| 5 Inclined | 17 "— deal" | 41 Fish store teller | 63 Columnist |
| 6 Bitter | 18 Strangman's vetch | 42 Rotation | Bomback and others |
| 7 Vetch or motive | 19 Inquisition board member | 43 Attend | 64 Cad |
| 8 Cornfy | 20 Six-line stanzas | 44 "... maids all —" | 65 Genders |
| 9 Fright | 26 Command | 45 Tuscan commune | 67 Swoop down |
| 10 Pod item | 27 European food fish | 47 Journey segment | 68 Sweethearts |
| 11 Heavyweight | | 48 — in missile | 69 Whodunit sound |
| 12 "There any more" | | | 70 Ester |

Diagramless

- 19 X 19, by Martha J. De Witt
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Device for detecting speeders | 20 Driver controls | 37 Usenlight | 54 Arrogant one |
| 6 Eisenhower, for one | 23 Related maternally | 39 Unenlightened ones | 56 Mends |
| B Satisfied | 27 Flavored, in a way | 41 Spooked | 57 Direction |
| 10 Panned | 28 Kind of law | 43 Tenant | 59 "The Gloomy Dean" |
| 11 Racial | 30 Put away | 44 Consider | 60 Clothes or side |
| 13 Necklaca | 32 Single ima | 45 Gr. letter | 61 Legal document |
| 14 Jerks | 33 Roman money | 47 Cast off | 62 Gael |
| 16 Garden flower | 34 Put away | 48 Kind of plus | DDWN |
| 17 Launch | 36 Sister of Erato | 50 Cut dismissal | DDWN |
| | | 51 Carnival spialers | 2 Penny — |
| | | 53 What hot dogs do | 3 Aberdeen's river |

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

1. LYPKD YRWTMJ DRRT TMJL GKRY YMPW JPY
GPKYMK. —By Earl Ireland

2. BYO BILBSND JBNUM XZLAOX XKMO Z SNEUKI END LAZY JZUT Z EUBIT. —By India M. Sperry

3. RUNFORTIN GTQNUINZ, "BA, SAD ZRZ R STEIN IAN FNEI PNNOE BY QD GRYN?" —By Rose Santora

4. SIXTH-NORTH KIH GD GTUNDU TY TEMA, GEM SIKTH, NOROD XTEMA TY GTUNDU. —By Charles Emmy

Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Yoo knew, a Tommy Tucker who sings like Sophie Tucker will get a super supper.
2. It would surely be good if "germ warfare" meant warfare between germs only.
3. Amateur linguist examined foreign lexicon for a few exotic words.
4. Wrist twist ground grits round.

SECRETARY

Hudhud Shand, a major building and civil engineering contracting company with its head office in Amman, requires a secretary to work in their new offices adjacent to the British Embassy.

She must have an excellent command of the English language and be experienced in modern secretarial techniques. Shorthand and typing in English essential.

For further details and interview, prospective applicants should contact

W. J. BROADWAY
TELEPHONE 36354, AMMAN.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

18 reported dead in Moscow hotel fire

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (Agencies). — Soviet authorities were today working on casualty figures for the six-hour fire which unofficial estimates say killed at least 18 people at Moscow's huge Hotel Rossiya last night.

A doctor who treated casualties told Western reporters he believed the number of dead and injured could reach 60. But official spokesmen declined to give a casualty estimate.

Checks at over a dozen Western embassies indicated that about 500 Western visitors, many of them businessmen, were staying at the Rossiya, which the Russians proclaim as the world's biggest hotel.

Over 100 of the businessmen were believed to have had rooms in the hotel's north wing, scene of the blaze.

But diplomats said it appeared that most of their nationals who had registered with them were safe.

The Soviet state travel agency Intourist said the work of compiling a list of foreign casualties was "very complicated" and it was not known when the list would be issued.

The British Embassy said three businessmen believed to have been in the Rossiya were unaccounted for.

Several hundred firemen, many of them wearing oxygen masks, battled the flames at

the 6,000-bed hotel, which stands at the edge of Red Square overlooking the Kremlin.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said initial reports indicated the cause of the fire was a fault in the lift machinery and that flames roared up a lift shaft to the hotel's upper floors.

Many of the foreign guests had been attending an international technical equipment fair.

A Russian guest who escaped from the fire said delegates to two Moscow conferences were accommodated in the north wing.

A German tourist who said he was evacuated with a group of French people, declared that the flames swept from one room to another "with extraordinary speed" and he had escaped because he was a regular guest and knew the hotel's layout well.

Some reports said many of the hotel's hundreds of exists were permanently closed.

Soviet eyewitnesses said earlier that they believed the fire had started in several places at once, but it was thought they could have been confused by the speed with which it engulfed the building.

Hundreds of panic-stricken guests on the upper floors smashed windows and screamed for help waving sheets to attract the attention of fire-fight-

ers who arrived on the scene within minutes.

The blaze raged for several hours, and the hotel is so vast that many people in other parts of the building appeared unaware of the emergency.

At the height of the blaze, guests were still dancing in one of the restaurants in the east wing.

Troops later surrounded the Rossiya, preventing guests from returning to their rooms and keeping back groups of on-lookers.

In a restaurant on the 21st floor, Russians and foreigners broke windows to allow the smoke to escape, draped tablecloths around them to ward off the cold night air and waited calmly until rescue arrived four hours later.

A Welsh tourist said the Russians in the group sang songs during their wait.

He added that he had been "very frightened" for the first 10 minutes but after a while everyone seemed to relax.

Most of the Rossiya's foreign guests — French, Germans, Italians, Americans and Spaniards — were put up at other hotels in the city.

The Red Square district was cordoned off by police and troops soon after the fire was reported, and Interior Ministry officials and security police from the KGB directed rescue operations and began investigating the cause of the blaze.

Bishop Lamont confined to Rhodesian hospital

SALISBURY, Feb. 26 (R). — Rhodesia's white minority government has stayed enforcement of the jail sentence on Catholic Bishop Donald Lamont.

A presidential order, issued today, confined the 65-year-old Irish-born bishop to a hospital where he is being treated for back injuries suffered in a road accident last December.

The bishop was convicted last October of failing to report that black nationalist guerrillas were seeking medicine and shelter from missions in his diocese of Umhlanga, close to Rhodesia's frontier with Mozambique.

He pleaded guilty to the charge, but said his Christian principles had dictated his action.

The bishop, a leading critic of the government of Premier Ian Smith, was originally sentenced to 10 years in prison. An appeal court set the sentence last week to four years — three of them suspended.

Law and Order Minister Hilary Squires told parliament on Thursday that if the bishop went to jail "he might pose as a martyr".

The government had decided that it would rather deport the bishop, Mr. Squires said.

Bishop Lamont, who has ministered in Rhodesia for 32 years, has said he plans to fight the government's efforts to take away his Rhodesian citizenship. A long court battle could result.

The confinement order issued today was subject to the bishop's acceptance of government conditions.

The order issued by President John Vorster said: "The bishop has been granted subject to the condition that you do not leave the grounds of St. Anne's Hospital, save with the consent of the minister of justice, and if you fail to comply with the conditions it shall automatically terminate and be deemed to have been withdrawn."

President Vorster's order said that it had been granted to enable the minister of internal affairs to decide whether or not to deprive Bishop Lamont of his Rhodesian citizenship.

If it were decided that the bishop should lose his citizenship the minister of immigration would then decide whether or not he should be declared an "undesirable inhabitant" the order said. If the bishop were declared an undesirable inhabitant of Rhodesia the minister of immigration would then seek to deport him, the order said.

Spain prolongs special police power

MADRID, Feb. 26 (R). — The Spanish government gave police emergency powers for a further month in an attempt to track down the killers of the five Communists shot in a wave of political violence here last month.

The special powers — introduced in late January and extended for another month at a cabinet meeting yesterday — enable police to hold suspects indefinitely and search private homes without warrants.

A statement issued after the cabinet meeting said the powers, which involve the suspension of two articles of the Spanish constitution, had been prolonged because the police had not caught those responsible for the murders of four Communist lawyers and party worker.

The five Communists were murdered at the height of last month's violence, in which 10 people died.

A big police crackdown on extremists followed the introduction of the special powers on Jan. 26 with the authorities

arresting both rightists and extreme leftwingers.

Police have captured most of those believed to be responsible for the kidnappings of two top officials, rescued by police earlier this month, and the murders of three policemen in late January.

They belong to an obscure leftist group called the First of October Groups of Anti-Fascist Resistance (GRAPO).

The cabinet also decided last night to apply a package of austerity measures aimed at improving the country's flagging economy, dogged by an annual inflation rate of about 20 per cent.

The government raised petrol prices by 10 per cent and coal and non-domestic gas costs by 20 per cent.

It also approved credits of 50 billion pesetas (£400 million)

for the private sector to stave off investment and combat unemployment.

In a separate development the Spanish government legalised gambling casinos, a ban which has lasted more than 50 years.

The decision, taken last night, is expected to give a big boost to tourism and bring a \$500 million into Spain abroad.

The gambling ban, in force since 1924, covered all forms of chance other than the roulette, football pools and lottery for the blind.

Casinos are now expected to be built in Madrid and other tourist areas such as the Balearic Islands and the Balearic Islands.

The government will regulate gambling and tax it, with revenue going to aid the tally handicapped and the

U.K. football roundup Liverpool struggle to reach last eight

LONDON, Feb. 26 (R). — Liverpool, chasing victory in the English football league, English Football Association Cup and European Cup, reached the last eight in the F.A. Cup today with a 3-1 win over second division rivals Oldham Athletic.

But it took the first division masters some time to assert their authority. David Shaw equalised for Oldham after Kevin Keegan had given Liverpool the lead, but further Liverpool goals by Jimmy Case and Phil Neal, from the penalty spot, clinched it for the league champions.

There were no real surprises in the eighth round ties. Second division Cardiff City came about the nearest to upsetting form — they led first division rivals Everton for 40 minutes after Tony Evans had scored for them in the 10th minute. But eventually they succumbed 2-1 to goals from Bob Latchford and Duncan McKenzie.

Southampton, twice behind, drew 2-2 with Manchester United in a repeat of last year's final, which Southampton won 1-0.

Lou Macari and Gordon Hill scored for Manchester United, with David Peach, from the penalty spot, and Nick Holmes equalising each time for Southampton. The replay will be on March 8.

Middlesbrough ended London's active interest in the cup by swamping Arsenal 4-1. Transfer-listed David Mills got a hat-trick for the winners.

Wolverhampton Wanderers second division promotion bid dates and top scorers in league, were held for 61 minutes by Chester of the third division, but then a goal by Ken Hibbitt put them thru to the quarter-finals. It was their first goal conceded by City in the cup this season.

Leeds United also left it against Manchester City, losing 1-0 with an 88th minute goal from Trevor Cherry.

Aston Villa took the lead against Port Vale in the 18th. Ute through Chris Nicholl polished off their third division rivals 3-0 with further by Brian Little and John Han.

Derby County had little difficulty in defeating second division Blackburn Rovers 3-0. Meanwhile, Ipswich Town at their first home league match, going home 1-0 to City, and missed the chance heading Liverpool in the division table.

West Ham United improved their prospects of avoiding relegation by defeating B City 2-0 — their third successive victory — but their Londoners Tottenham Hotspur remain anchored to the foot of the table after a 2-0 defeat Newcastle United.

Rangers, the Scottish holders, coasted into the quarter-finals with a 3-0 non-league rivals Elgin City.

There were no shocks, it is, though Hibernian drew at Arbroath after trailing Aberdeen and Aberdeen were held goal-less draw on Dundee ground.

U.S. mission to Hanoi is not only looking for missing soldiers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AFP). — The dispatch of the U.S. mission to Vietnam to indicate, anyway, that disputes over the interpretation of the 1973 Paris agreement has been settled, or at least pushed aside.

During the Ford-Kissinger days, the Vietnamese insisted that Washington first pledge to help in the reconstruction of Vietnam. The Americans insisted that more information on the MIA's necessary prelude to talks.

The Carter administration has made a point of not ruling whether United States for Hanoi will be forthcoming once the MIA's question is of the way.

The State Department spokesman, questioned, however, minded his audience yesterday that the United States had ready approved the shipment more than \$400,000 worth of rice to Vietnam. He also ressed that Washington had no objections to a \$40 million U.N. development fund for Hanoi. And it is public knowledge that last month's visit by a World Bank delegation had Washington's blessing.

On a political level, one MIA's problem ceases to be an obstacle it is, Vietnam promptly present a new offer for U.N. membership. This there would be no American veto, as there was last autumn. To many observers here, it appears almost inevitable that the two countries will use their relations this way.

The economic needs of Vietnam and the strategic needs of the United States seem made each other.

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Revised version brought out of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony

EAST BERLIN, Feb. 25 (R). — An East German musician has brought out a revised edition of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony correcting what he called numerous mistakes in scores generally played today.

The new score, published by Editions Peters of Dresden, is the first in a revised series of the composer's nine symphonies being prepared to mark the

15th anniversary of his death this year.

The ADN news agency said Beethoven's original handwritten score, the score he delivered to his publisher in Leipzig, and his correspondence had been taken into account in the revision.

He added: "To ensure the future interests of the oil industry, the other sides (OPEC's remaining 11 members) should take action, as recent events have confirmed that our viewpoint is correct."

Dr. Oteiba also said Arab states bordering Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had "welcome the decision taken by Saudi Arabia and the UAE after brothers and friends suffered because of the successive oil price increases."

He reiterated that the UAE was not contemplating taking over the remaining 40 per cent of the shares of oil companies operating in the country.

"What we are getting now under the 60 per cent share exceeds what other countries with total ownership of their oil are earning," he said.

The UAE had already stated that a 100 per cent stake would entail many expenses at this stage and thus it would be more profitable and feasible to retain a net 60 per cent share.

Sir John Rennie of UNRWA retires

UNITED NATIONS, Feb. 26 (R). — Sir John Rennie is retiring after six years as Commissioner General of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). He will be succeeded by his deputy, Mr. Thomas McElhiney, the U.N. announced yesterday.

Mr. McElhiney, 57, a former United States Foreign Service officer, has been in his present UNRWA post since April 1974.

He was born in West Virginia, graduated from John Hopkins University in 1941, and also studied at Cornell and Harvard Universities.

He was appointed ambassador to Ghana in 1968 and became inspector general of the U.S. Foreign Service in 1971.

Sir John, a Briton, has been with UNRWA for more than eight years.

France will suggest April 24 as date for Djibouti referendum

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AFP). — France will suggest April 24 as the date for a referendum on the independence of its last African possession — Afars and Issas territory (TFAI) — official sources said here.

If this date is accepted at a round-table conference which opens here on Monday then independence could follow by early summer, the sources added.

The French parliament will be summoned under its emergency procedures to approve the TFAI people's decision on independence the sources said.

TFAI Premier Abdullah Kamil has already said he favours Djibouti becoming independent before the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit scheduled for Libreville, Gabon, in July.

Most of Djibouti's political groupings and major liberation movements will attend next week's conference, chaired by Mr. Oliver Stirn, Secretary of State for French Overseas Departments and Territories. Only the National Union for Independence (UNI) Party, headed by former Premier Ali Araf, has actually refused to take part.

Two other movements grouping mainly Afar tribesmen may also stay away — the leftist People's Liberation Movement (MPL) and the Djibouti Liberation Movement (LMD) which

operates out of Ethiopia.

They argue that the round-table talks should be held under OAU auspices in Accra, in March.

But the territory's parliamentary majority led by Sen. Barkat Gourad, the LPAI (African People's Independence League) and the FLCS (Somali Coast Liberation Front) have said they will be present. A UNI faction led by Max Omar Farah III, will also take part.

Referring to Djibouti's two neighbours, Somalia and Ethiopia who have both in the past made territorial claims on the French possession, Prime Minister Abdullah Kamil said Somalia had now taken a "positive attitude" towards TFAI.

Ethiopia, however, was putting out Afar-language radio broadcasts inciting Afars to rebel against the government and Somalia.

"Ethiopia is trying to isolate the Afars from the rest of the TFAI population," he said.

Mr. Kamil said he was opposed to any military base being maintained in the future state. Djibouti would have its own army, but the French might be asked for military technical assistance.

Mr. Kamil said the new state would be known as the Republic of Djibouti to avoid any suggestion of tribalism or ethnic discrimination.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

UAE proposes OPEC summit to resolve price split

ABU DHABI, Feb. 26 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has proposed a summit conference of OPEC member states to resolve the oil prices' split and said a solution was still possible.

Editorial Comment — p. 2 —

The proposal was made by Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mane' Said Oteiba in an interview with the semi-official daily newspaper Al Ittihad.

had, published here yesterday. It was Dr. Oteiba's second interview with the paper this week on differences within the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The UAE and Saudi Arabia have refused to abide by a majority decision taken at an OPEC meeting in Qatar last December raising oil prices by 15 per cent in two stages this year and instead opted for a single five per cent increase only.

"The dangers greatly exceed those which prompted holding the first OPEC summit conference in Algiers (in 1975)," he added.

Dr. Oteiba said the UAE would attend such a summit anywhere and at anytime agreed upon.

"Such a conference attended by OPEC members' kings or heads of state will come out with positive results to solve the problem of prices and restore unity of ranks to OPEC, now that the issue has become a political one in the first place," he added.

The minister affirmed that the proposal "emanates from our belief in the joint interests which we achieve through OPEC."

"Despite our adherence to our oil policy concerning prices, together with the elder sister Saudi Arabia, we will not shut the door in the face of a possible solution," Dr. Oteiba said.

The UAE minister said to

achieve a solution satisfactory to all sides "we must forget what happened at the latest OPEC conference in Doha, which was not successful at all."

He added: "To ensure the future interests of the oil industry, the other sides (OPEC's remaining 11 members) should take action, as recent events have confirmed that our viewpoint is correct."

Dr. Oteiba also said Arab states bordering Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) had "welcome the decision taken by Saudi Arabia and the UAE after brothers and friends suffered because of the successive oil price increases."

He reiterated that the UAE was not contemplating taking over the remaining 40 per cent of the shares of oil companies operating in the country.

"What we are getting now under the 60 per cent share exceeds what other countries with total ownership of their oil are earning," he said.

The UAE had already stated that a 100 per cent stake would entail many expenses at this stage and thus it would be more profitable and feasible to retain a net 60 per cent share.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

ISBON, Feb. 26 (R). — A draft bill proposing an extension of Portugal's territorial waters to 200 miles will be presented shortly to parliament for approval, State Secretary for Information Manuel Alegre announced today. The draft bill establishing "an exclusive economic zone" extending 200 miles from Portugal's coast was approved by the minority Socialist government yesterday, Senhor Alegre said.

ABU DHABI, Feb. 26 (R). — Abu Dhabi is to spend 34 billion dirhams (65 billion) on a three-year development plan, according to sources in the Abu Dhabi Planning Board. Quoted in local newspapers here today, the sources said the 1977-79 three-year plan envisaged a 15.5 per cent increase in gross national product (GNP). Of total plan allocations, 39 per cent would go to public services, 37 per cent to industry and 26 per cent to agriculture, they added.

ABU DHABI, Feb. 26 (R). — Tunisia is to receive a 43 million dirham (\$6.5 million) loan from Abu Dhabi under an agreement signed here today. The loan, to be provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, will be used in developing Tunisia's transport services, officials said.

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (R). — Japan today lodged an official protest against the Soviet Union's inclusion of waters off four Soviet-held islands claimed by Japan in the new Soviet 200-mile fishing zone, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The Soviet ambassador here was told Japan could not accept the inclusion of the islands in the Soviet zone and was concerned lest Japanese fishermen might now be arrested by the Soviet authorities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AFP). — Transportation Secretary Brock Adams has asked Congress rapidly to approve fishing agreements with the Common Market, Spain, Japan and South Korea before the law extending the country's fishing limits to 200 miles becomes effective next week. The agreements would give the countries in question the right to catch certain fish within the 200-mile limit and would be similar to agreements already signed with the Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Romania, Bulgaria and Taiwan.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

ROME, Feb. 26 (R). — The Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resumed its meeting today without the Moroccan delegation which has walked out from the session. Morocco announced last night it had decided to withdraw from the OAU meeting because the organisation's Secretary-General had done nothing to prevent a spread of allegations that Morocco and Gabon were involved in an alleged raid by mercenaries on Benin.

QILBAO, Feb. 26 (AFP). — Basque leftist leaders are scheduled to meet on March 4 to form a "Basque People's Organisation" ready for the coming general elections, informed sources said today. The meeting will group for the first time eight organisations, some of them left-of-Communist Basque branches of national movements and the others members of the "Aberzales" Basque ideology movement.

ROME, Feb. 26 (R). — Angry Italian Socialists today occupied the party's Rome headquarters in protest against the decision of Socialist leaders to vote against putting former Premier Mariano Rumor on trial in the Lockheed bribery scandal. Dozens of protesters declared a permanent assembly in a conference room and said they had received messages of support from all over the country. Parliament will vote next week on an investigating committee's recommendation that two former defence ministers should be tried on charges of accepting bribes from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (R). — President Carter became a grandfather for the second time when Mrs. Carol Carter, wife of his son Chip, gave birth to a boy in Bethesda Naval Hospital last night. The boy is to be named James Earl Carter IV. The president's eldest son, Jack, has an 18-month son Jason.

PARIS, Feb. 26 (AFP). — The coffin containing the body of industrialist Savatore Matarrese, snatched from its grave in Bari Cemetery on Wednesday, was found hidden inside a nearby tomb today. The body snatchers demanded a ransom of 1,000 million lire (\$60,000) from the dead man's family for the return of the body.

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 26 (AFP). — Retired Gen. Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi, who was Pakistani military commander in the former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, has appeared in public at an opposition rally, ending rumours that he had been arrested.

Portugal devalues escudo in bid to join Common Market

LISBON, Feb. 26 (R). — Portuguese tightened their belts today after the announcement of a 15 per cent devaluation of the escudo and the most wide-ranging package of economic measures since the 1974 military coup which ended nearly half a century of rightwing dictatorship.

The austerity drive, combined with incentives to investment and exports, is designed to rescue and revive the nation's ailing economy and boost its chances of joining the European Common Market as a full member.

It is the first official devaluation of the escudo since the Bank of Portugal began fixing the rate in 1931, though its weakness on international markets has been evident for some years.

The economic package was announced on television early today by the Secretary of State for Information, Dr. Manuel Alegre after a long meeting of the Socialist minority cabinet headed by Prime Minister Dr. Mario Soares.

Other main measures contained in the package were: — A price freeze for a year on basic foods; — Tighter control on non-essential imports and an extension of a 60 per cent surcharge on such goods; — An increase in the bank rate from six and a half to eight per cent; — Tax concessions to boost guest exports; — Higher postal charges and telephone rentals.

Prime Minister Soares, who returned last Monday from the first stage of a European tour aimed at winning support for Portugal's entry into the Common Market, had already given advance warning to the country of austerity and sacrifices ahead and urged it to work harder.

In a brief television statement he said the devaluation decision should not be over-dramatised. It was one of a series of measures aimed at defending exports and increasing national production, he said.

Suez-Alexandria oil pipeline in operation

CAIRO, Feb. 26 (AFP). — The Suez-Alexandria oil pipeline, linking the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, went into action yesterday for the first time.

Yesterday it pumped 250,000 tons of oil from Ein Sokhna, 55 kms. south of the Suez Canal, over 320 kms. of mainly desert territory to the Mediterranean port of Sidi Kreir, 27 kms. west of Alexandria.

The double pipeline (two pipes each of a 42-inch diameter cost \$400 million to lay. Half was paid by Egypt. Half by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar.

It costs \$1.60 to carry one ton of oil from one sea to the other, present annual carrying capacity of 40 million tons will be upped to 80 million tons within a few weeks. It can be expanded to 117 million tons if required.

Annual profits will hover around the \$200-million mark.

Three points for unloading at Ein Sokhna and five points for loading at Sidi Kreir will be serviced by tankers of up to 270,000 tons. And, to prevent any competition with Suez Canal traffic, only tankers too large (more than 10,000 tons) to use the waterway will be permitted in the pipeline ports.

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